MR. STEVENSON'S ORATION.

A FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS TO THE CITIZANS OF PEORIA.

The Distinguished Illinois Democrat Dwells
Upon the Mouning of the Great Liberty
Day and Speaks Glowingly of the Future of the Country-His Prophecy.

PEORIA. July 4.—The Hon. Adial E. Stavento-day, and was greeted by thousands of citizens. lie received an ovation while passing through the streets and before and after his address. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I accept with pleasure the courteous invitation of Judge Worthington and of your committee to address you to-day. for the reason that I desire to meet and mingle with the people of a county which has made such signal contribution to the material prosperity as well as the glorious history of this great State. We celebrate to-day the Fourth of July. For 116 years it has been with our people, either as colonists or as a nation, the sacred day. During all the ages to come it will stand out on the record of the world's history as the birthday of a great republic. Nations yet unborn will read with admiration and with awe of the men who on this day, in this new world, without the light of experionce to guide them, carved out a new gov-

'It is not meet that this anniversary should pass unnoticed. It is not meet that this, the hirthday of American liberty, should pass unheralded into history. One hundred and sixteen years ago thirteen American colonies. less than three millions in population, seattored along the seaboard from New Hampshire to Georgia, without army or navy. unaided by wealth or foreign alliance. suddenly and forever sundered the ties which bound them to the mother country. Looking back at this act from the standpoint of a century's distance, in boldness and grandeur of conception it stands unrivalled in history. It will go down all the ages in history and in song linked with the gallant struggles of all people, in all times, for civil and religious freedom.

The last remnant of Poland's defenders arrayed against the hopeless odds of her oppressors, courting death rather than survive their country's liberty, excite our highest adpages than that which tells of the last stand and glorious death of Leonidas and his Spartan band at the Pass of Thermopylas. The glory of such heroism belongs exclusively to no age or country. It is a part of the common heritage of our race. Whenever and whereever in the world's history any people have struck a blow against tyranny, it has been against odds and without counting the cost.

THE MEANING OF THE DECLARATION.

"Our Declaration of Independence solemnly announced as a self-evident truth that all men are born equal. It proclaimed as the cardinal feature of the social compact, as the very corner stone of civil government, the absolute equality of all men. Governments were declared to have been established among men for the benefit of the governed. What a glorious inheritance is this declaration! What is given in the statemanship is breathed in its every utterance! Well did the great commoner of Ingland exclaim. The men who can so write deserve to be free.

Whence came the men who signed this declaration? In what school of politics or philosophy did they learn these great truths? Who taught them the science of political (iovernment? From what loyn) line of law givers did they spring? Unskilled in the diplomacy and craft that controls cabinets and governs empires, they were the people, raised up by an all-wise Providence, to oversome the obstacles and grapple with the dangers that threatened their liberties.

"From the earliest struggles for the freedom."

For of cannon, with martial music, and with shouts of joy."

Trophetic words, and how strikingly has the prophery been fulfilled! In the sublime larguage of the Rev. Dr. Storrs: 'The Declaration of Independence echoed the talk of the farmer in homespun, as well as the classic elastic of the larguage of the Rev. Dr. Storrs: 'The Declaration of Independence echoed the talk of the farmer in homespun, as well as the classic elastic elasti

blime: 'The actor'/hed nations as they read that all ren are created equal started out of the lie largy, like those who have been exites from childhood, when they suddenly hear the starter of their mother

IMPORTANT RECAUSE OF ITS RESULTS.

IMPORTANT RECAUSE OF ITS RESULTS.

"The Declaration of Independence was an important event in history, not so much because it was a revolt against tyrannical power, nor even because of its assertion of the correct principles which underlies the social organization. Its chief importance grows out of the inset that it was followed by the erection of the American colonies into a permanent government, having for its corner stone the leading features embraced in the Declaration of Independence. It is of value, not so much because of its expression of a correct creed of human rights, and correct principles or human government, but because of the important practical results by which it was followed. The signers of the declaration and the framers of our Federal Constitution were enabled, out of the chaos which followed the overthrow of British power, to establish an enduring Government.

"History is full of instances where other people have thrown off the yoke of the oppressor, and attempted to maintain their liberties by self-government; but the history of these attempts is but a catalogue of sad fallures, because of the lack of virtue in the people sufficient to maintain by wise legislation what they have achieved by arms. The Commonwealth of England was soon followed by the return of Charles the Second, who amid the plaudets of the populace, was restored to the throne of his ancestors. The people of France, after destroying the royal power and adopting a republican Constitution, too soon proved themselves incapable of maintaining the supremsoy of law by popular government. The history of some of the South American States is an illustration alike of the ability of a people to achieve their freedom, and of the incapacity to maintain their liberty by stable government. Courage is not the only qualification necessary in the maintenance of a Government by the people, but coupled with the boldness to strike for liberty must be the virtue to restrain even liberty must be the virtue to restrain even liberty itself within co

over its form, which falls to protect the person and property of the citizen, must inevitably perish.

'On the 30th day of April, 1889, we celebrated the first centennial of the inauguration of Washington. Upon that day the American people, from the Penobscot to the Itio Girande, from the Penobscot to the Itio Girande, from the St. John to the Columbia, did honor to the memory of the first President of the United States. It was well that from field and shop, from the mart and from the temple, we should turn to that masterial hour in history from which, that day, we reckoned one hundred years of prosperous national life.

"Let me speak for a moment of the illustrious man who but little more than a century ago took upon himself the high duties, the grave responsibilities of Chief Executive of the new Government. And yet, when I speak of Washington, I recall the embarrassment of the great French orator, Bossuet, when he pronounced his matchiess eulogy upon the Prince of Conde. Said he: 'At the moment that I opened my lips to celebrate the immortal glory of the Prince of Conde, I find myself equally overwhelmed by the greatness of the theme, and the needlessness of the task. What part of the habitable globe has not heard of his virtues, and the wonders of his life? Everywhere they are rehearsed. His own countrymen, in extelling him, can give no information even to the stranger."

THE GROWING GLORY OF WASHINGTON. THE GROWING GLORY OF WARRINGTON.

served a blow against transport, it has been agained with a proper served as the against the many, it has been agained the many, it has been agained to make the proper served as the proper served as

"History has no record of a more august assemblage of men than the Convention of 1787. It was composed in a large degree of the men who had rendered important service in the halls of legislation or upon the field of hattle. Franklin and Hamilton, Morris and Sherman, Randeloh and Madison, Pinckney and Butledge, were ilt associates for Washington in the great work of formulating the Constitution—the great laws of laws—for a free people.

"Imperishable forever to the fame of the men who, inspired by a wisdom more than human, laid broad and deep the foundations of our free institutions—a government by the people, and having for its bed rock the intelligence, the virtue, and the patriotism of the people. Listen to the preamble of its matchless instrument:

less instrument:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common setones, promote the veneral weifare, and secure the bleasings of liberty to ourselves and our pesterity, do obtain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

dit they spring? Unskilled in the diplomacy amplifes, they were the people, raised up by an all-wise Frovidence, to overcome the obstacles and grapple with the dangers that threatened their liberties.

"From the earliest struggles for the freedom of mankind to the days of Thomas Jefferson the men who, in the halls of dobate or on the led of batte, have been the eloquont advantage of the Revision was inaugurated, the ties of this revolution was inaugurated, the ties of allegiance aundered, the solemn declaration bade that henceforth these colonies were to be free and independent States, and the solemn appeal of the representatives of the service of the representatives of the states and oppressions is followed by the decisive step, and the solemn appeal to the valide and confronted death with such fearless dignity? No bravado or violence marred the framewor of this great act; but a caim recited of wrongs and oppressions is followed by the decisive step, and the solemn appeal to the valide of the world.

How the form monwealth is narred by the decisive step, and the solemn appeal to the valide of the world.

Will as its agge of battle.

Will as a state of the repression and artinghone the least charm of the people at the close of the recursion of the representation of the second of victors and their secrets of the authors of the American Constitution in the will be a state of the people of the second of the se

this continent and to-day there are in these United States more than 160,000 miles of railroad, and thus by this, one of the grandest achievements of the century, not only are the energies of the recipie aroused and quickened, and large additions made to the aggregate of our individual and national wealth, but this mighty brotherhood of states, stretching from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the guilf, are bound together, as I trust in God, by indissoluble bands of iron. The first line of telegraph was a rected in 1844, but even now what a revolution has it wrought in the social and commercial intercourse of the nations of the earth!

We are rapidly approaching the masterful hour when within the border of this commonwealth, in Chicago, itself the marvel of the age, will be celebrated the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the American continent. I do not hesitate to say that, in all that constitutes true grandeur, no event comparable to this has occurred in any land or in any age. To Chicago, a single lifetime age a hamlet, now the metropolis of the western world, will be gathered the product of the sea, of the soil, of the born, and of the mine, aye, the product of the brain of all lands. These garnered treasures, wrought out by hand and brain during centuries of toil by all nations, will pay tribute to the great Exposition, the Exposition which marks the matchless progress of a people no less than the discovery of a continent.

FUTURE OF THE EXPULLIC.

"I have spoken, my fellow citizens, something of the past and of that which lies immediately before us, but what of the future of our republic? As generations of men come and go, as new light dawns upon the human intellect, as new discoveries are made in science, new inventions in mechanics, our resources fully developed, our mineral treasures brought from their hiding places and added to the aggregate wealth of the world, as the Western plains and forests and prairies are utilized by men, what visions of beauty will meet the eyes of those who one hundred years hence shall celebrate the second century of life of this republic. FUTURE OF THE BEPUBLIC.

men. what visions of beauty will meet the eyes of those who one hundred years hence shall celebrate the second century of life of this republic.

"As it was permitted the great leader of Israel to view though not to enter the promised land, so may we with the eye of faith and in the light of history see this favored land when another century shall have added to its population, its treasures, and ital beauty, state after State will have sprung into being. Cities yet unborn will be the marts of busy trade. Vessels laden with the commerce of the world will cover our waters. Plain and forest will have been made to biossom as the rose. The railroad, the telegraph will have wrought wonders in the social elevation of this great people. Everywhere will be heard the busy hum of industry, everywhere be seen the highest evidence of civilized life. This favored land will indeed be a garden of beauty. The realization will be more glorious than could have predicted.

"To-day, my fellow citizens, enjoying liberty in the largest degree in this favored land, our thoughts turn to unfortunate Ireland, the ancestral home of so many of our countrymen, oppressed by merciless exactions with cruel landlordism, the heritage of each succeeding generation, yet struggling against odds for a larger measure of freedom, Ireland challenges at once our sympathy and our admiration. May we not believe that the morning of a brighter day is soon to dawn on that gallant people, and that the fruits of the centuries of suffering, of oppression, and of toll will be to them individual freedom and home rule?

"We have entered now upon the second century of our national life. God grantthat we and those who succeed us may not prove unworthy of those gone before, that we may not be unmindful of the sublime leasons of the past. Then may we be assured that the bright sun which ushered in the second centennial of this republici will look down upon a people who celebrate this day with hearts grateful to God and resolved to be worthy of the name of those who fo

both cases it has authorized contracts in excess of the appropriations, and practically, therefore, without appropriations. For the navy this policy would be still more defensible, since much time must clapse before the first installments on the most expensive ships will be due. The money can be provided as well next winter as now. But what is needed is that the preliminary work of designing, drawing up detailed plans, calling for bids, allowing a suitable time for responses, making the awards, studying suggestions of alterations, and executing the linal contracts shall be started forthwith.

This is the plain duty of the present Conmittee itself declared that nine more battleships are needed, but refrained from providing for one of them in the pending bill, under the impression that the steel works of Bethlehem and Pittsburgh could not for a long time furnish the armor for it. However, Secretary Tracy has since shown that, while these works have hitherto been disappointing in their output of armor, they are now improving, and that the immediate authorization of new work is most desirable in order that they may make their place ahead.

The utility of the four types of vessels proposed by the Senate is unquestionable. The battleship is of the very nort advocated by the House committee, while the harbor defence vessel is clearly for protection and not for aggression. The light-draught guntexts are needed on the Asiatic and South American stations in rivers where bigger shies cannot go. The torpede boats are on the House programme of future work, but not needed to-day. The House might do well to meet the Senato half way. It could consent to one of the two big vessels, either the battleship or the const defender; to two of the four gungoats, since they need cost not more than \$400,000 each, and to three of the six torpede boats, which need not cost \$350,000 all together. There need be no deadlock over the increase of the appropriations and yet continue the building of the flect with a vigor worthy of itself and of

Now Cartentures at the Casino Roof Garden. The entertainment on the Casino roof garden was freshened last night by the introduction of new merry-making of a popular sort. and was made especially amusing by the first

and was made especially amusing by the first efforts of M. Stainville, the French caricaturist, to present his promised impersonations of well-known Americans.

The Frenchman presented five American characters, chief of which was an excellent facial representation of Dr. Parkhurst. The orchestra played "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay," and the artist stepped suddenly from behind the access strikingly disguised as the clerical reformer, and danced to the lively air. He was received with much laughter and applause. An equally good injersonation of Herr Seidi was another rapid disguise that caught the fancy of the spectators, and the artist also undertook, with varying success, to present ex-Secretary Balane, President Harrison, and Grover Cleveland. He had previously afforded diversion by representations of Victor Hugo, Emil Zela, Dr. Effel of Tower fame, Henri Rochefort, and De Lesseps.

The Sun's Guide to New York. Replies to questions asked every day by the guests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical informa-tion for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Columbus Celebration next Octoher, a complete unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell visitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when weary of sightseeing. It will be attractively printed, pleasant to read, and the subject matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be 25 cents per copy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to adver-tisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book Dement of the New York Sun.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WILLIAM O'BRIEN HURT.

Badly Wounded on the Temple by a Stone Thrown by a Paracilite. DUBLIN, July 4. - William O'Brien was flercely attacked by the Parnellites to-day. He was surrounded by hundreds of his friends, and guarded by police. The Parnellites, however, broke through the surrounding crowd, and broke through the surrounding crowd, and badly wounded Mr. O'Brien by striking him on the temple with a stona.

Mr. O'Brien was removed to the nearest house and medical aid was summoned. A flerce struggle between the factions followed which the police were powerless to prevent. Many persons, including priests and constables, were seriously injured.

THE DAMAGED INMAN LINER. A Diver Says She is Caught On Jagged

LONDON, July 4.- The hull of the City of Chicago has been examined by a diver, who reports that the steamer is firmly caughtion the jagged rocks, and is in a much damaged condition. The steamers sent by the Inman line from Liverpool are preparing for an at-tempt to pull the City of Chicago into deep water.

Cholers in Russia. Sr. Perenspuno, July 4. - The cholera is gaining a hold in the town of Saratov, capital of the Government of Saratov. The town is on the Volga, and the seat of an extensive trade both with Central and Asiatic Russia. For this reason it is feared that the cholers may spread from Saratov to Moscow and other places, as the trade between Saratov and Moscow is very large. Eight deaths have already cow is very large. Eight deaths have already occurred from cholera in Saratov, and the number of persons sick with the disease is increasing. The authorities are causing the streets to be thoroughly cleansed, which has not been done before in many years; the dwellings of the sick are fumigated, and those known to be suffering from cholera are rigidly quarantined. Owing to the cholera invasion there has been a sudden display through Russia of earnestness in enforcing sanitary rules, which, in many places, have been dead letters.

Capt, Borup's Offence. LONDON, July 5.-A despatch to the London Times from Paris says that Capt. Borup undoubtedly bought secret documents relat-

a diplomatist of the highest standing, on bea diplomatist of the highest standing, on being asked for an opinion, said:

"I should not like to have done this, but if an attaché obtained such documents in the interests of the country in whose service ho he was, he only becomes culpable if through him any other Goversment becomes cognizant of the knowledge thus obtained."

A similar case occurred at St. I reersburg, and the offending attache was recalled home and promoted in rank.

Railroad Smash-up in Germany.

BEBLIN, July 4.- Twenty persons were injured last evening by a railway collision near Charlottenburg station. One train, loaded with passengers, was waiting outside the station for the signal to start. Another train came dashing into the rear carriage of the train which was at a standstill, crushing the hindmost carriage into splinters and terribly injuring many of the passengers. The injured filled the air with their shriets and cries, and the report spread that a large number had been killed. So far, however, no deaths are reported, although some of the injured will probably die.

The London Grain Market.

LONDON, July 4.-The Mark Lane Express says that present indications are that the corn crop will be moderate in bulk and short in straw, but excellent in milling quality, and likely to be available early after the harvest. Congress has no doubt compelled a degree of frugality otherwise not justifiable in providing for the public protection.

There is, however, a way out of the dilemma, and it is a way which the House has itself resorted to in two other annual supply bills, the library of Harbors and Harbors and

Nordica Singing Wagner's Music. Paris, July 4.—Mme. Nordica celebrated the Fourth of July here by singing in the final Richter concert of the season. She received an ovation after her brilliant rendering of the closing scene of "Gotterdammerung." Later in the evening Richter presented to her an autograph testimonial learing the following inscription: "To the great prima donna for her well-merited success in the finished ren-dering of the great song of Brunhilde in 'Gotterdammerung.'"

THE FOURTH AT WOODSTOCK.

Secretary Tracy and Attorney-General Miller Make Addresses,

WOODSTOCK, Conn., July 4 .- Of the celebrations throughout the country of the anniver-sary of the Declaration of Independence the one at Rosolan Park, the country residence of Henry C. Bowen, was perhaps the most nota-To-day's celebration was the twentysecond of the series originated in 1870, when President Grant, Gen. Butler, the Russian Iresident Grant, Gen. Butler, the Russian Minister to Washington and many other notable men were among the participants.

As in previous years, the exercises to-day took place in the open air, and attracted an immense crowd. The proceedings were opened with an address of welcome by Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut, and then Senator Platt of the same State was introduced as President of the day, and dolivered a patristic address. Secretary Tracy followed with a lengthy oration, and then an original poem. "An Ode to the Republic," was read by Prof. Wilkinson of the Chicago University.

The remainder of the programme was as follows: Addresses by Senator Frye of Maine upon the "American Ship;" Attorney-General Miller, "Freedom of Growth;" Gen. Thomas Morgan, "Our Indian Fellow Citizens;" Congressman Honry Cabot Lodge. "Immigration," and John V. Farrell of Chicago, "The West."

During the proceedings a letter of congratulation was read from Louis Kossuth, the Hungarlan patriot, who is now 03 years of ago. In the evening there was a banquet, and afterward a display of fireworks. Minister to Washington and many other nota-

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—7:40, awning 243 West 185th street, John Case, damage \$5; 8:00, awning 470 Third avenue, James Nugent, damage \$10; 8:40, awning 939 Eighth avenue, Andrew Lester & Son, damage \$25; 9:00, awa ing 130 Manhattan street, Louis Weber, saloon, damage \$25; 9:15, awning 26 Avenue D. F. Liebeman, age \$25; 6:15, awning 20 Avenue D. F. Liebeman, damage \$15; 11:00, awning 803 First avenue, damage \$15; 11:00, awning 803 First avenue, damage \$15; 11:00, awning 1:27 First avenue, damage \$15; 11:00, awning 1:27 First avenue, Moses Yo senberg, damage \$15; 12:20, barn logica avenue mean levos atreet, Mr. M. Kenji, damage \$100, 12:30, 1:35 West 14:515 street, Bernard McGland, damage \$10, 1:25, awning 1:70 Lighth avenue, Moses Yo senberg, damage \$15; 12:20, barn logica avenue mean levos atreet, Mr. M. Kenji, damage \$100, 1:25, 1:25, awning 1:70 high street, Bernard McGland, damage \$10; 1:25, awning 1:70 west 14:515 street, Bernard McGland, damage \$10; 1:26, awning 1:70 west 1:70 w damage \$15; 9:50, awning 863 First avenue, damage

THE GRAND CANON OF THE COLORADO How a Steambon! Descended Its River Six teen Miles to Cataract Canon

DENVER, Col., July 3,-The Grand Callon of the Colorado has this season been entered by a steamboat for the first time, and within a few years tourists will "do" this wonderful waterway as they now do other interesting Western scenery. The idea of navigating these waters first originated with a party of Wyoming men. Last year the Major Powell, a steam yacht purchased for that purpose, was launched in the Green River about the middle of August, but the water was found too shallow for the craft, and the initial trip had to be postponed. On April 15 last all was in readiness again, and a party of four made the trip as originally planned. The year before the propellers had broken their blades on the rocks elche bottom. Now, to protect them, heavy iron shields were used, which carried them safely over the rocks, and a successful trip was made.

Preparations for the trip this year were begun early, and by April 15 all was ready. At this time the river was greatly swollen by the spring rains, giving an excellent stage of water for navigation. Only four persons composed the party on the boat. They wer Arthur Wheeler, who acted as pilot: W. A. Heath, artist and geologist: Daniel Kenty, ex-cursionist, and H. J. Hagan, engineer. The trip occupied nine days an d was made with out serious difficulty. About five miles above Wheeler's ranch the picturesque part of the journey began. Here the river runs smoothly for about half a mile, with smoothly for about half a mile, with high sandstone bluffs on the left rising directly out of the water. On the right the banks are low, but about half a mile back there is an elevation several hundred feet in height, christened "Anvil Rock." A few miles further along, high up on the red sandstone, is seen Locomotive Rock, a cylindrical mass rising to a height of about twenty feet from the base at the south end and irregularly conforming to the shape of a railway engine. Away off to the east, at some distance from the river, and inaccessible, is a big iso-

smoothing for all the Parts of the specific of

up at the Seaview House. On Sunday morning, Mrs. Whitney says, he was especially well and in high spirits. They attended morning services at the Tabernacle. About 3 in the attended on Mr. Whitney was selzed with an attack of billous colic. He died of heart failure at Bo'clock. A year ago Mr. Whitney had a severe attack of the grip, which left him with a weakness of the heart. Mr. Whitney was born in Marblehead fifty-five years ago. His father, the flev. John W. Whitney, was a well-known Boston clergyman, and his grandfather was many years minister of the old Sandy Hill Congregational Church, at Rockport, Mass., where a meanument is creeted to his memory, Mr. Whitney came to New York from Boston thirty years ago, and has had his home and husiness here since that time. He was a commission merchant, handling chiefly upbolstery and braided goods, and had his office at 47 Warren street. Since the organization of the Seciety for the Prevention of Crime he had given up a great deni of his business to devote his attention to the work of the society, in which he was very enthusiastic. He was one of the founders of the society, with Dr. Crosby, and was its oldest member, in addition to being Vice-Prevident he was Chairman of the committee for securing the enforcement of the law. He was a member of Dr. Paxton's church and of the Twillight Club. His only child, a son, died in infancy.

and of the Twilight Club. His only child, a son, died in infancy.

Major J. Falls, a weteran of the Mexican war and of the war of the robellion, and leader of the famous charge of Cedar Creek, died in Nan Francisco on Sunday of general dethilly. He was born in Herkimer county, N.Y. When the war with Mexico began he enlisted in the cavalry, engaged in several battles, and distinguished himself by his bravery. After the war he went to California and engaged in farming. When the war of the rebellion began he joined the Second California Cavalry and was sent East, where he became connected with the First Pennsylvania Cavalry and became Major of Battallon. At the battle of Cedar Creek he led the cavalry charge on the Confederate ranks, which for daring had but few equals during the war. After he mustered out he returned to California.

Hugh B. Rourke, an employee of the elevatat rallroad, died suddenly on the station platform at 116th street and Third avenue about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was for a number of years a trainmaster of the eastern division of the road. He lived at 200 East 116th street. About three years ago, while attempting to eject some intoxicated passengers from a train, he was knocked down, and received a slight fracture of thes kull, from which he never fully recovered. The company lately appointed him timekeeper at the elevated rallroad yard, hinety-ninth street and Third avenue. Bourke was on his way to work when he died. He was dit years old.

YOUSE TAMMANY, AIN'T YOU?

THE STANDANG CHICAGO EXCUSE FOR PLEACING NEW YORKERS.

Overcharged and Swindled at Every Turn-Polleemen and Citizens Against Them-Gled to Get Enck with Their Skins,

Tammany's experience at Chicago proved again the truth of a saying among sporting men that no one is so soft as a New York man when you catch him far enough away from the Bowery. Somehow when the men who in New York are thoroughly at home get away they become an easy prey to every one who tries to get a part of their money. At Albany, Long Branch, Saratoga, and even no further away than Coney Island, most of the men who lose their money come from New York, and the local storokeepers, barbers, bartenders, and others whom New York men are likely to patronize have learned that it is easier to get away the money of the New York man than to fleece countryman from Schodack or the wilds of St. Lawrence county. The New York man has a confidence in his own knowledge and ability to take care of himself which makes it easy to get him in a position where he prefers to give up his money, than to make a rumpus, while a countryman would call the police.

The Brooklyn and the Tammany men who went to Chicago complain bitterly among themselves of the treatment they received. They do not like to have the stories get in the papers with their names, but they are filled with mournful anecdotes of the way they were maltreated and robbed by the Chicagoans This does not apply so much to the leaders or to the men who had friends at Chicago who put them up at the clubs and kept them at their houses, but the mass of Tammany mer say that they were gathered together in a few big hotels like a flock of lambs, and that they were shorn by everybody.

Convention week coincided with race week, and the Tammany mensay that the races were fixed against them. There were some sporting men in the delegation who had friends in Chicago, and ther assert that the Chicago mer gave them wrong tips on every race and that not one of them was allowed to win. Ever when they put up their money without tips the horse that they bet on never won, as if the bookmakers kept the horse owners posted and the races were fixed so that all the money would stay in Chicago. Almost all the Tamnany men who attended the races were broke within three days, and many of them could not pay their hotel bills and lived on the way back to New York on the sandwiches and other eatables with which they had stocked their

Philip Myrick Shot and Killed.

MOUNT VERNON, July 4. - Philip Myric, aged 75, was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Mary Doscher, 312 Seventh wenue, this city. He had been employed by Mrs. Doscher for fifteen years to help around the house, into the stable while G. A. Berwin of 48 Warren street, New York city, was shoot-ing at a target placed on the barn door with a Piobert rifle. A builtet penetrated the carotid artery, and Myrick died soon afterward.

Mtabbed Over a Game of Card

Meyer Frank of 5 Ludlow street and Julius Epstein were playing casine last evening in Jacob Shipsky's saloon at 10 Ludlow street Jacob Shipsky's saloon at 10 Ludlow street.

A dispute arose over the game, and developed into a light in which everybody in the saloon engaged.

Epstein rulled a knife and stabbed Frank in the left side and arm. Frank was taken to flouverneur Hospital. The wound in the side is a serious one, and the dectors fear peritonitis. Epstein was locked up in the Eddridge street station.

When Baby was sick, we gave ber Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castorie



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when

Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50e and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, M. B.

CAMILLA CAUGHT.

She Tells Fibs, and Says it Wasn't Her Brother Who Shot Cester,

Camilla Busciano, who led the father of her child to the foot of 100th street, on Saturday night, that he might be killed by her brother,



It makes light work for the wash- er—it makes safe work of what is washed. Pearline is used on anything that is washable. You needn't worry over the fine things; you needn't work hard over the coarse. You can't keep house well without Pearline; you can keep it dirty, but you can't keep it clean.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as "or "the same as Pearline." IT'S PALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sende you something in place of Pearline, do the hones thing—send if back. 288 JAMES PYLE X.